Details of the Project-A Discrimination Proposed in Favor of the New Bonds-Who Mr. Wesley is-Nearly all the New York Stock-jobbers in Favorof the Plan-What Governor Scott Said-The Legislation Needed to Carry out the Arrangement-Scenes at the Election of Juiges, &c., &c.

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., January 18.

The Assembly to-day held its joint session and determined the composition of the judiclary of this State for the next four years by the election of eight circuit judges and one associate justice of the Supreme Court. At precisely one o'clock the officers and members of the Senate filed into the chamber of the House and took the first row of seats, which had been vacated for the purpose. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-Governor Ransier as the ranking officer, who announced that five minutes and no more would be allowed to each member who rose to nominate or second the nomination of a candidate, and under the -operation of this law of self-protection the proceedings went very smoothly along for about an hour, and until the nomination for the second judicial circuit was made. Then C. D. Hayne put in nomination Mr. John J. Maher, and Jones, of Georgetown, rising to second it, began a furious attack on the present incumbent, Judge Charles B. Farmer, saying, among other things, that he had refused to be sworn in by the Supreme Court because there was a colored man upon the bench. He was cut short by the presi-- dent under the five minutes' rule, but, like Banquo's ghost he "would not down at his bidding." He kept jumping up and chattering away with much volubility and virulence, while Mobley, Jamison, Holmes, Byas and half a dozen others were also on their feet, and vociferously shouting for the president. That officer was vigorously hammering the desk, and evidently wishing he were safely back in the comparative peace and quiet of the Senate chamber. General Moses looked on as a disinterested spectator, but with an expression that seemed to say, "Well Mr. Bansler, how do you like my little bear garden? Wouldn't you like me to put the curb on some of these fellows?" Mobley, very plainly and very impudently, told the president that he was not in the Senate chamber then, and that they proposed to have their way, and he concluded with the apalling proposition that each member should be allowed tion, but this was opposed by Mr. Corbin and was voted down. Finally the president managed to restore some degree of order, and

the election proceeded quietly enough with the following results: ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT. Johnston nominated A. J. Willard; McIntyre: nominated George S. Bryan. JUDGE FIRST CIRCUIT. Jamison nominated R. F. Graham. R. F. Graham received......134 JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT. C. D. Havne nominated John J. Maher

Holmes nominated Charles B. Farmer; Smalls nominated William F. Colcock. JUDGE THIRD CIRCUIT. Swalls nominated John T. Green. Whole number of votes cast......125 Necessary to a choice............63 John T. Green received.....125 JUDGE FOURTH CIRCUIT. Maxwell nominated Charles P. Townsend; Crittenden nominated Henry McIver; Keith nominated B. W. Edwards. JUINE FIFTH CIRCUIT. Nash nominated Samuel W. Melton. Samuel W. Melton received123 JUDGE SIXTH CIRCUIT. Clinton nominated Thomas J. Mackey; White nominated Isaac D. Witherspoon. Hurley nominated Montgomery Moses; ·Crews nominated William E. Earle. JUDGE EIGHTH CIRCUIT. E. Cain nominated James L. Orr.

James L. Orr received......107 Some further information has transpired relative to the recent visit to Columbia of Mr. Wesley, of the Union Trust Company, New York, and his proposals in reference to the funding of the State debt. It appears that Mr. Wesley (who was at one time a partner with the late Mr. Henry J. Raymond in the proprietorship of the New York Times, and is now a financier of considerable reputation, and a director of the Union Trust Company,) came here more in the interest of himself and a number of other New York stock-jobbers, with whom he had been in consultation, than of the Trust Company, and his project is intended, as he says, mainly for the benefit and protection of the bondholders. The proposition was not, as I had been informed, to include the whole debt of the State in the fifty per cent. funding measure, but only those bonds issued since 1868. The ante-war debt and the bonds of Governor Orr's administration standing much higher in the market than the new bonds, he proposes them at seventy-five cents on the dollar, while he would only redeem the new ones at fifty per cent. reduction. Mr. Wesley came here after fully maturing this plan in New York, and claims to have secured the endorsement of every bondholder in New York, with the single exception of Messrs. Morton & Bliss. He unfolded the project to Colonel Palmer and Colonel Childs, the presidents respectively of the Central and Carolina National Banks here, and had several full and extended conversations with to discriminate in their favor and scale

them and other gentlemen. These gentlemen approved of Mr. Wesley's scheme, and arranged for an interview with the Governor upon the subject. This Interview was had by Mr. Wesley, and the Governor very readily acquiesced, suggesting, however, that he constituted only one branch of the government, and that there might be some difficulty in passing the regulatte legislation. Upon this Mr. Wesley left for New York, via Charleston, and promised to have a bill drawn up by able counsel for presentation to the Assembly, which he is confident will accomplish the desired result. It will, of course, e necessary, in order to secure confidence in the new bonds, to prevent future Legislatures from issuing more bonds, and it is Mr. Wesley's intention to draft a bill similar in substance to one passed in New York some years ago, which will require future issues of bonds to be dependent upon a direct majority vote of the people of the whole State at a general or special election held for that purpose.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

A Dull Day-The Proposed New Court for Charleston County. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, . unuary 19. The proceedings in both Houses to-day was tame and unimportant. In the House, Hunter introduced a bill to establish a Superior Court in Charleston with original jurisdiction in al civil cases up to five hundred dollars, and in criminal cases, less than capital. The bill also abolishes the City Court, and deprives the members of the City Council of Charleston of all judicial and magisterial functions. PICKET.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, January 19.
The supervising steamboat inspectors today approved three steam gauges, Ashcroft's,
of Boston, Greenwood's, of Clacionati and Da-

vis's, of New York.

The following extracts from the forthcoming Ja mary report of the agricultural department will be read with interest: The department is now receiving, principally for distribution to the South in liveral portions for experimental purposes, improved varieties of field and sugar corn, field and garden peas and heave Italian we grass bromus Schroe is's, of New York. neid and sugar corn, neid and garden peas and beans, Italian rye, grass, bromus, Schro-del and Lucerne mongrel wurzel and sugar beet, cabbage and onion seed. It will also receive during this month fresh seeds of the ramle and jute plants, the latter of which can-not be grown successiully north of Tennessee. Oats and barley of approved varieties have been ordered from Scotland and Germany, nave been ordered from Scotland and Germany, and will be distributed in ample time for spring sowing. A choice variety of white spring wheat, grown in Oregon, from seed imported from Australia, has just been distributed to the Northwestern States and Territories. As there is much inquiry in the Southern States for seed of the Japan clover, it is deemed proper to republish, from the annual ern States for seed of the Japan clover, it is deemed proper to republish, from the annual report for 1869, the following opinion by the department: "Lespedeza Striata, the Japan bush clover, is a leguminous plant that has lately attracted some attention in the Southern States as a forage plant. It is poorly adapted to any such use, and not by any means worthy of recognition by the cultivator. It is a low, hard-wooded annual, spreading freely on hard-wooded annual, spreading freely on sandy and poor solls, with very small and scanty follage."

In the House there was a discussion on al-In the House there was a discussion on allowing Edwards, of Arkansas, further time to take testimony. Schofield's committee will decide to-day whether and when it will go to New Orleans.

The bill for funding the debt of the City of Washburton was passed.

Washington was passed.

Clarke procented a bill reimpursing Texas for disbursments for frontier defence.

There was no session in the Senate.

There was a full Cabinet, but only routine

business was transacted.

Greeley declines to sign the call for a Repubican National Convention. He wants to be

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN COLORED MAN .-Death of a Well-KNOWN Coloned Ban.— Dudley Talley, well known to all the old citi-zens of Greenville City and County, died at his residence in Greenville on Saturday morn-ing, 6th instant, aged seventy-three. He was a remarkable negro in many respects. When ing, 6th instant, aged seventy-three. He was a remarkable negro in many respects. When a slave, belonging to the late Captain D. Long, he earned for nimself near eight hundred dollars; he bought the freedom of his son for \$800. The son unfortunately died soon after. He remained a slave till after his master's death. Having accumulated some \$150 prior to the sale of Captain Long's personal property, several years before the war, he requested a gentleman, in whom he had confidence, to buy him at the sale and give him his liberty, him at the sale and give him his liberty, and that he would repay the sum, which was \$550. This was done. True to his werd, he, by little and little, added to the \$150, and extinguished the debt. He also accumulated sufficient to buy a house and lot, and died owning real estate of considerable value. Dudley was respected for his industry, honesty and native good sense. He was a moral and religious man, having been for many years an active member of the church (Baptist.) He was attached to his friends, white and black. He had a great regard for Rev. Dr. Williams, of the Theological Seminary at this place, and had expressed the wish that he should preach his funeral sermon. This Dr. Williams did on him at the sale and give him his liberty, had expressed the wish that he should preach his funeral sermon. This Dr. Williams did on Sunday, 7th Instant, in the colored Baptist Church, before a large congregation, among whom were some of our most respectable white citizens.—Greenville Enterprise.

PAYING TAXES IN CHESTER.—The office of PAYING TAXES IN CHESTER.—The office of the county treasurer was thronged on Saturday and Monday last with an eager crowd availing themselves of the last days of grace to save the twenty per cent, penalty. Many were the bitter remarks made by the honest and industrious people who were called on to see themselves that the ring of problers in Coand industrious people who were called on to rob themselves that the ring of robbers in Columbia may live. There being no help for it, though, they bore the imposition good humoredly, and parted with their hard earned greenbacks with all that cheerfulness with which brave and sensible men are wont to endure the unavoidable ills of life. The whole taxes of Chester County—State county and well to a season of the county and the county are county and the county are county and the county and the county and the county and the county are county and the State, county and poll taxes—assessed by the auditor last fall, amounted to a little over forty-nine thousand dollars. Of this amount the county treasurer has collected over forty-six thousand dollars. Of the three lougand dollars uncollected, at least one thousand dol-lars is tax on colored polls. We doubt it any county in the State can show a cleaner record than this, or a more ready compliance with the inlquitous demands of our thieving gov-ernment.—Chester Reporter.

THE BIG MEN OF PATAGONIA.—It is a little curious that in the modern rage for exploration into the unknown parts of the world, so little has been learned concerning that land of amazons and of men of incredible stature and large feet—Palagonia. At last, however, a traveller has penetrated the land of romance—one Captain G. C. Musters, of the royal navy—who has written a book concerning the untrodden ground between the Straits of Magelian and the Rio Negro. He confirms what has been stated so uniformly concerning the extraordinary stature of the Patagonians, and also states, contrary to the received opinion that they develop their legs at the exthat they develop their legs at the ex-pense of their arms, that the muscular development of the arms and chests development of the arms and cheese is in all particularly striking, and as a rule they are well proportioned throughout. They are, bowever, great walkers, and their powers of abstaining from food while traveling is wonderful, as it is not unusual for them to go two and even three days without a mouthful of anything but wild truit. They are relayerming but do not generally go beyond

OUR STAPLE ABROAD.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH COTTON TRADE FOR 1871.

English Predictions as to the Future

Course of Prices.

Messrs, Smith, Edwards & Co., Liverpool in their annual circular, make the following remarks on the cotton trade of Great Britain for 1871:

We may remark, further, that the home trade department has been much better than the India and China department. Much of the strength of Manchester has arisen from the excellent home demand, caused by the high wages and good employment prevailing all over the kingdom, and this department still keeps healthy; but the news from the Eastern markets has been extremely disappointing for many months, the goods shipped early in the year, when cotton was second to third lower than it is now, are barely covering cost; and the great rise that has taken place generally in cotton values on this side has not met the faintest response in the East, and, indred, the China markets are much lower now than at the beginning of the year, with every sign of being high wages and good employment prevailing ginning of the year, with every sign of being at last fairly overdone. If we were to look merely at the Eastern trade, it would be impossible to understand the strength of Manchester, for in former years it was that department that gave tone to the whole market; but of late the home and nearer markets have rel-atively increased in importance, and that to such an extent as to overshadow somewhat the Eastern demand. It would be unwise, however, to forget that this important element of strength is wanting in Manchester at preson strength wanting in Manuester lap re-ent, and, speaking generally, we rather fear that the trade doing of late is somewhat forced in its character, and is based more upon the expected fearcity and dearness of the raw material than upon real consumptive require-

creased in a remarkable manner during the past year; the deliveries show the very large average of 62,000 bales, against 54,000 bales last year, but no doubt the trade hold much larger stocks, allowing them a surplus of 100,000 bales, the consumption of the year must have been 60,000 bales per week, of which no less than 35,000 were American cotton.

This is an unexampled increase of one year over another, considering that last year was one of full consumption, no short time being worked. Undoubtedly a large addition has been made to the machine power of England the past year. The late factory returns confirm this, and from these returns, and private inquiries made, we incline to the belief that the consuming power of Great Britain has in-creased ten to fifteen per cent. In the last two years, and we would now put the full consum-ing capacity, with cheap cotton and profitable trade, at 62,000 bales per week, including 35,000 bales of American cotton, but we should

say, with dear cotton and unproducible trade, 58,000 bales would be a sufficient estimate.

It is surprising how this increase of spindle power has been gained, considering that no great addition has been made to the mills in would seem that much unappropriated space previously existed in the mills, which has now been filled with machinery, and also much old and useless metal has been replaced with new. The demand for machinery is still strong, and the makers are deeply under con-tract, and, therefore, we conclude that the consuming power will increase further during the coming year, though we believe most of the addition will be for fine spinning, which does not involve a large consumption of cotton. Besides the general tendency of of cotton. Be-ides the general tendency of the trade is to produce higher numbers, and, therefore, we do not expect that the deliveries will be so large as last year. Probably if cotton keeps dear, they may be considerably less, and this will be more apparent if spinners part with the large stocks they now hold. As already observed, the consumption will depend very much upon the price of cotton and we read that the difference between Sd. and 10d., as an arrange would imply a difference of at least 4000 bales per week in the amount spun up.

would imply a difference of at least 4000 bales per week in the amount spun up.

In treating of the prospects of our market for the coming year, we are happy to be relieved from the necessity of discussing the state of foreign politics. For many years we have either had great wars to disturb the course of trade, or heavy thunder-clouds on the horizon which a trifling incident might at any moment cause to explode. We believe that both Europe and America have now attained a degree of stable equilibrium unknown in this generation, and we look hopefully forward to a gree of stable equilibrium unknown in this generation, and we look hopefully forward to a

eration, and we look hopefully forward to a long period of peace—admitting, nevertheless, that no millenium is possible while millions of men are trained to the art of war.

We can, therefore, deal with the question of future price exclusively on the ground of supply and demand. The circumstances under which we open the year are just the reverse of those that prevailed a twelvemonth ago. We then expected an enormous crop in America, now we expect a small one: the world was then now we expect a small one; the world was then very bare of both cotton and goods, now we hold fair stocks of cotton, and the large production of the past year has fully supplied the markets with goods; prices were then nearly 2d. per lb lower than they are now, and yet readily readily readily are specified. 2d. per lb lower than they are now, and yet tending rapidly downwards, now they are supported with great firmness at the high elevation, and till the last few days the feeling was strongly in favor of a further advance; at this lime last year the future was discounted with a high degree of caution, now it is looked at through the medium of sanguine expectation. We think in these facts which we have enumerated will be found reason for inculcating extra prudence in forceasting the future.

merated will be found reason for inculcating extra prudence in forecasting the future.

The great subject of controversy for several months past has been the size of the American crop. We have already fully referred to the changes of opinion on this point, and we must add that even now there is remarkable diversity of views. We find the best authorities in America differing to the extent of hair a million of bales, for we should say that the estimates of reliable men range all the way from three to three and a haif millions. Looking merely to the large scale of receipts at the from three to three and a half millions. Looking merely to the large scale of receipts at the moment, we should say that the higher estimate was nearer the mark, but remembering, on the other hand, that the Agricultural Bureau reports fifteen per cent, less land under culture, and knowing beyond all doubt that the season has been a poor one, and the yield per acre vastly below that of last year, we should feel inclined rather to lean towards the smaller one. Our present bias, on the whole, is for a crop of about three and a quarter millions, or say fully a million bales below ter millions, or say fully a million bales below the last one.

The first impression is that so vast a deficit

as this will create an extreme scarcity, and many think it will lead to a decided advance in price, but several countervalling circum-stances have to be considered. Spinners all over the world are unusually well supplied; the actual stock in the three great European depots—Liverpool, Landon and Havre—is 370,000 bales above last year. The amount coming from India is much larger, and, at coming from India is much larger, and, at the high scale of prices ruling, we expect to draw from that country a large additional supply compared with last year. Altogether, from one source and another, we believe that an American crop of three and a quarter millions will admit of a full consumption of cotton throughout the season, and without reducing stocks inconveniently low at any period; but it will require that spinners part with the surplus stock they now hold, and that the consumption be thrown far more largely upon East India cotton. The strength of our market lies in the fact that a disproportionate consumption of American cotton has taken place this past year; for it is cotton has taken place this past year; for it is impossible to see how so large a consumption of that class can be fed this coming year out of a crop of less than three and a half millions of bales. This we freely admit; the actual consumption of American cotton in Europe and America the past twelve months must have been nearly four millions of bales, (at one have been nearly four millions of bales, (at one time last year we think it was forty thousand bales per week in this country alone) the question is how will this consumption be cut down to three and a half millions of bales during the coming year?* Our own spinners show an unusual reluctance to substitute short stapled cotton; though the margin of pilce is much larger than usual stream American and Surger

avoid high-priced cotton, and we have no doubt they will take much less of the American supply this year, leaving us the lion's share of the crop. We further expect that at the high prices ruling America will be completely drained at the end of the season. No stocks will be left either in the departs or in stocks will be left either in the depots or in the hands of their spinners, and all this extra supply will find its way to England. When these considerations are taken into account,

these considerations are taken into account, we do not expect that any alarming reduction will need to be made in the consumption of American cotton, but only a moderate readjustment, which will be brought about imperceptibly as the year goes on. The fact of starting the year at 10d instead 8d is a great incentive to economy, and if such a price is maintained throughout the season, we will be surprised if the supply is not found to lengthen out beyond expectation. Just as last year, the low prices ruling caused an absorption beyond expectation.

just as last year, the low prices ruling caused an absorption beyond expectation.

We must further remember that the great void caused by the war on the continent has been fully filled up, even to repletion, this past year. We estimate the extra demand thus caused at not less than 300,000 bales, and this large item may be struck out of the requirements of the world for the coming year.

But in looking to the distant future, we attach most importance of all to the influence.

fach most importance of all to the influence that the next American crop will have on the markets of the world. The planters will have an extraordinary inducement to sow largely the coming season; they are reaping an unprecedented profit from this crop. We have good grounds for believing that the actual cost is not over 12 to 14 cents per lb. delivered at the ports; and they are getting 18 to 20 cents, or 50 per cent. profit. No crop since the war has been grown so economically; and as pro-visions are very cheap in the South we expect a very great increase of area to be planted, and, should the crop get a favorable start, we may be sure that Europe will be treated to

enormous estimates of future yield.

The feeling in America is at present very The feeling in America is at present very sanguine, as is shown by the excessive price paid for future delivery, and we may therefore conclude that small receipts are expected in the spring months. This may for a time give strength to our market, for we confess we are apprehensive that the crop will turn out disappointingly small; and if in February and March there should be an immense falling off in receipts, causing our visible supply of Ameri-can cotion to be one-third less than last year, it is by no means impossible that higher prices than the present may be reached for a time we consider that this is the only ground upon which an advance in our market can be predi-cated; but if, on the other hand, receipts hold on tolerably well, and we reach the planting season without any cause for excitement, we should say that all chance of a serious rise is gone, for afterwards the controlling influence will be the expectation of next crop; the next two or three months will be critical for spin-ners, but after that we lean to the expectation of lower rather than higher prices.

Egyptian cotton, however, stands in a dif-ferent position. It has long ruled far cheaper relatively than American, and this, combined with the exceptional goodness of the fine spluning trade, has developed a vast increase, of consumption. At Botton there is a great extension of consuming power in progress, and elsewhere spinners of American are trying to substitute Egyptian cotton, and go on to finer counts of yarn. The last Egyptian crop, large as it was, entirely disappeared, only 15 000 bales remaining in stock here becrop, large as it was, entirely disappeared, only 15,000 bales remaining in stock here before the new crop arrived. The present crop is believed to be rather less than the last, and it has to meet a great increase of consumption, and we conclude that, as the year advances, Egyptian cotton must rise considerably above the price of American, and there may, at times, be inconvenient scarcity. The great expansion of the fine spinning trade makes it imperative that the crops in Egypt should be rapidly increased, for no other cotshould be rapidly increased, for no other cot-ton can be substituted on any large scale for the long and strong stapled sort that comes from that country.

*Calling the crop three and a quarter millions we allow quarter of a million to be drawn from the surplus stocks of European spinners and for additional imports before Christmas cext year.

INTERESTING COTTON STATISTICS. The following statistics are compiled from the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Circular, of

29th December, 1871: AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF COTTON BALES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PAST FIV

YEARS.	7.0				
Descriptions.	1867.	1868.	1889.	1870.	1571
American		443	437	434	438
Americau	100	155	160	164	165
Brazil	. 102				
Egyptián	.492	500	504	517	495
Mediterranean	.345	380	392	384	382
West India	.180	180	203	209	216
Surat		380	• 378	386	386
Madras and Bengal	.293	300	300	300	300
Compound average	364	354	354	380	417
CONSUMPTION	of GR				
American			nales.	1.809.0	80
Brazil				402.6	
DiBell					

Egyptlan	236,640
Mediterranean	2.650
West India	127,790
East India	
Total	
AVERAGE CONSUMPTION PER WEEK FOR	R PAST FIVE
YEARS OF ALL CLASSES.	
1867bales	49,090
1868	53,880
1869	50,550
1870	53,790
1871	60,000

XPORT FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR PAST FIVE

YEARS OF ALL CLASSES.
1867bales1,015 040
1868 915,120
1869 791,850
1870 658.430
1871 910,330
STOCKS IN THE PORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AT CLOS
1867bales554,800
1868497 870
1869
1870446,9700
1871
STOCKS IN SPINNERS! HANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN 'A
CLOSE OF EACH OF THE PAST FIVE YEARS.
halaa oo aaa

CLOSE OF EACH OF THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

1867. bales. 80,000

1868. 89,000

1870. 100,000

1871. 210,000

IVERAGR PRICE OF MIDDLING UPLANDS IN LIVER-POOL.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, D. C., January 19.

An area of rising barometer, with northwest winds and clearing weather, will probably extend on Saturday from Lake Superior to Florida and westward. Northwest winds, with snow and clearing weather, will extend eastward to the Ohio Valley and Michigan. The lowest barometer will move northeast over New York, and a subsiding area continue in the South Atlantic States, moving northeastward. Rain will continue on the South and Middle Atlantic coasts during the night, followed by clearing weather Saturday afternoon. Rain or snow will prevail on Saturday from the New England coast westward to Lake Huron. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the evening at the Gulf and Atlantic stations. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, T. S. A .- 4.47 P. M.,

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro- meter	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga Baitimore Boston Charleston Charleston Chucago Cincinnati Gaiveston Key West, Fia Knoxville, Tenn Mt. Washington New Orleans New York Norfolk Philadeiphia Portiani St. Louis Washington Washington Wilmington Wilmington Wilmington	29.89 29.95 29.94 29.86 29.98 30.09 29.84 29.73 29.85	62 35 42 56 50 46 15 51 38 50 40 34 62 39 40	SE SW N SW N SW N SW N SW N SE SE Calm.	Light. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Gentle. Light. Gentle. Gentle. Gentle. Light. Gentle. Fresh.	Lt. Rain Lt. Rain Lt. Rain Lt. Rain Lt. Rain Cloudy. Thr'ng. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Lt. Rain Cloudy. Lt. Cloudy.

NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Cnamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

THE RUSSIAN FLARE-UP. SATISFACTION IN NEW YORK AT THE

BURSTING OF THE BUBBLE.

Why Catacazy Intrigued and Why Gortschakoff Swears-Astounding Results of the Customhouse Investiga-tion-Will the Exposures Defeat Grant's Renomination:-What the Democratic Senators Think of the sults of the Customhouse Investiga-Evidence-Bayard and Casserly as Inquisitors.

NEW YORK, January 17. Everybody seems to be glad that the ridiculous Russo-American alliance is at an end. It as the newspaper having the largest circulation never had any very tangible existence. People | in the City of Charleston. at the North, during the late war between the States, had a sort of grateful feeling towards Russia, because no Confederate privateers were fitted out at her ship yards, which was probably because Russia had no ship yards to fit out Confederate privateers in. France was anxious to intervene, England was supposed to be semi-hostile, and because the other great power, Russia, did nothing whatever, her inaction was construed into sympathy. The Northern newspapers ever since have been exalting and glorifying the mammoth

Russian statesmen have traded upon this imaginary alliance with the growing Western giant. They have been careful to spread the impression in Europe that the Americans favored their schemes of territorial expan-sion, and would give moral if not material aid to any Russian movement against Great Britain. So general has been this belief that so eminent and intelligent a statesman as Count Yon Beust once asked the correspondent of a New York newspaper if the American people would force their government to join Russia if another attempt was made to conquer Tur-

The real cause of the rupture of amicable relations between the supposed allies is the consummation of the Treaty of Washington between Great Britain and the United States. Catacazy, the wily, intriguing Greek, was sent here, by Prime Minister Gortschakoff, under instructions, to prevent the consummation of the treaty, if possible. Russia was reaping too much benefit from the ill feeling in Amer-ica towards England to look with complacen-cy on any healing of the sore. Whatever may have been the motives to which the intrigues have been the motives to which the intrigues of Catacazy were at first attributed, there is no question now that he was acting under direction of the Imperial Cabinet. He attempted to use the New York press against the treaty, and falling to make much progress here, induced Washington correspondents to write down Secretary Fish. Since a real alliance has been effected between the United States and Great Britain, the Russian Government has abandoned any attempt to keep up appearances longer. The mask has been thrown aside. It is even believed that the thrown aside. It is even believed that the visit of Prince Alexis, which was made with a purpose, has been cut short. Hence Prince Gortschakoff's insuiting dispatch to Minister

It is thought in Washington that the Emperor fully sympathizes with the policy of his premier, and that Calacazy will be ostentapremier, and that Caiacazy will be ostentatiously sustained and promoted when he reaches St. Petersburg. As we are too heavy to be thrashed with ease, we shall be punished with diplomatic degradation—only a charge d'affaires will be vouchsafed to us. Prince Gortschakofi's note has created a feeling of genuine indignation among the New York newspupers, in which the Republican organs join, so that we may really consider that affair of dividing the world between us off. The new sonable, because it is between nations of common origin, language, laws and interests.

mon origin, language, laws and interests.

The senatorial investigations at the custom-nouse are beginning to create consternation at Washington. The administration senators at Washington. The administration sensiors themselves had no idea of the depth of the corruption existing here. They knaw that a great deal might be unearthed that might be used to had the sincilvely opposed lovestigation, but the evidence astounds them. The majority of the committee would adjourn at once if they dared. Messengers have come on from Washington urging them to make some excuse to close the examination. In response to their protestations of the danger of stopping now, the of-

posures will so hörrify the country that Grant will fail to secure his nomination. It was reported on Monday that he had indulged in a coup d'etat to save himself; that he had decreed the decapitation of the entire official force of the Customhouse and the disgrace of Porter, Dent, Leet, Babcock, and other members of his swindiling back-stairs cablet. But a moment's reflection shows how impossible it would be for him to throw off these creatures under the pretence of virtuous indignation. He is "in" with them in the distribution of the spoils. His would be the fate of the unfortunate mythological person torn posures will so horrify the country of the unfortunate mythological person torn to pieces by his own dogs, should he provoke retailation from those who have been his part-

one of the two Democratic senators conducting the investigation said to my informant yesterday, "I came here believing in the corruption of the customhouse officials, but corruption of the customhouse chicking, but believing also in the personal honesty of President Grant. I proposed, of course, to take a party advantage of the exposures, but I did not think we would be able to do more than make the President culpable for bad or careless appointments. But we have the evidence, link by link, of Grant's full connection with this fieldlift, mass of corruption. It is

careiess appointments. But we have heaver dence, link by link, of Grant's full connection with this frightful mass of corruption. It is worse than Tammany. Tweed's rascalties affected only one city; they have been exposed and stopped. But we have reason to believe that what we find in the New York custom-house will also be found in every customhouse in the country. The corruption is as wide-spread as the Republican party."

Senators Casserly and Bayard deserve the highest praise for the adroit and vigorous manner in which they are pushing the investigation. If the Democratic side in the Senate had been permitted to select their representatives on the committee, Thurman and Blair would probably have been the men. But the Republicans reckoned without their hosts, if they thought they had only average opponents in Casserly and Bayard. The latter is a new man in the Senate, and has hitherto had but little opportunity to show what he is made new man in the Senate, and has hitherto had but little opportunity to show what he is made of. But this investigation proves that he possesses a keen, clear, logical, legal mind of the first class. Nothing to make a point of escapes him. Casserly is an old California law-per; but, as he began life as a New York newspaper reporter, he has an additional advantage as an "interviewer" of witnesses.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, January 19. A terrible explosion occurred in the car-A terrible explosion occurred in the cattridge factory at Greenwich yesterday afternoon. The clothing of a large number of girls employed in the factory took fire, and they rushed shricking through the town into the surrounding marshes in hopes of quenching the flames. The factory is totally destroyed. Rome, January 19. The Pope was taken suddenly ill on Wednes-

It is rumored that Thiers threatens to resign if the proposed raw material tariff is rejected. The reported cession of the tobacco monopoly in order to secure immediate payment of the war debt is contradicted. The bullion is in-creased three and a half million francs.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The small-pox is decreasing in Brooklyn.

The Governor of Sonora has sent twelve hundred men to assist the Juarists to capture

Mazatlan.

The loss of Youngton, Marselly & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, at the fire on Thursday night, was \$100.000. Over one hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

The Democratic caucus in Annapolis, Md., have nominated George R. Dennis for the United States Senate, which is equivalent to his election.

-A dispatch from St. Louis says a danger-ous five dollar counterfelt legal tender is in

_Nineteen members of the Kansas Legislature, at Leavenworth, have been accused of

GREAT FIRE IN ABBEVILLE. One Half of the Business Portion

the Village in Ruins.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, January 19. There was a terrible fire at Abbeville Court-

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Pa-1871, and printed officially in THE DAILY NEWS STANLEY G. TROTT, Postmaster.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Adams, Liddy
Aliston, Hattie Flood, Margret
M Foard, Rebecca
Allen, Mrs Alex
Frost, Mrs
Alluorthe, Miss Frahme, Hulde
E E Galliard, Sall
Ann Ann
Amar, Lowry
Badenhoff,
Henrietta
Henrietta
Gallock, Eliza
Galloct, Eliza

Amar, Lowry
Badenhof,
Henrietta
Bang, Lissie
Baxter, Matilda
Barregan, Juhana
Bell, Mrs Dellia
Bee, Julia
Bennett, Lucinda
Bennett, Lucinda
Bennett, Patsey
Benjamin, Celia
Boyd, Rebeccas
Brooke, Mrs Ms Gron, Mrs Gron, Mrs Granam. Sarah
Green, Flora
Bright, Eugenis
Burgan, Mrs E
Bright, Eugenis
Burgan, Mrs E
Bulkley, Julia
Burkmeyer,
Miss M B
Bulkey Martha

Harris Mary
Hall, Martha
Lexies Mrs Granam, Matilda
Burkmeyer,
Miss M B
Harris May
Hall, Martha
Lexies Mrs Granam, Mrs Granam, Mrs Granam, Matilda
Lamilton, Leia
Randall, Carrie
Randallor, Leia
R Bulkley, June
Burkmeyer,
Miss M B
Butler, Martha
Buller, Eliza
t Bulwinkle, CarHarrieve, Mrs
Hausner, Jane
Bobeson, Rose
Hausner, Jane
Roland, Kate

Bulwinkle, Car. Hargreve, Mrs. cline
Burdges, Eliza
Casswell, Mrs B. Hemmit, Annie
S. Capers, Amanda B. Chase, Ada
Cherry, Margret
Ch'solim, Mrs
Jao
Clear, Miss M. Clanton, Lizzie
P. Hargreve, Mrs. Rodson, Mrs. M. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Sea. Rodson, Mrs. Tr. Sea. Rodson, Mrs. Tr. Sea. Rodson, Mrs. Tr. Sea. Rodson, Mrs. Mrs. House, Mrs. Proc. Mrs. Ruddock, Mrs. Theo. D. Rutledge, Mrs. G. Rutledg Clanton, Lizziel Jencks, Mrs JH Sander, OaroP Jenkins, Sibby Jones, Martha Jane Corcoran, Oatherine Copper, Mrs Chas Craiz, Agnes Crouch, Eliza Johnson, Rebectine Eliz Craiz, Agnes Croach, Eliza Cunningham, Miss M. E.

Cronch, Eliza
Ounninghan,
Miss M E
Davis, Mary'A
Davis, Hattie
Dardin, Eliza
Davese, Hattie
Devaux, Annie
D ckerman, E
W Kennedy, Mary
Dickson, Rosa J
Dolson, Kather
rine
Duncan, Jenrette

Johnson, Rebec:
Shannahan, Juis
Shendaw, Mira
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Sallie
Smed, Charlotte
Kennedy, Mary
Smed, Charlotte
Thompson, Rish
Shendaw, Mira
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Calla
Thompson, Mrs
Simmons, Calla
Thompson, Mrs
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Calla
Thompson, Mrs
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Calla
Thompson, Mrs
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Calla
Thompson, Mrs
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Calla
Thompson, Mrs
Simmons, Calla
Thompson, Mrs
Simmons, Calla
Thompson, Mrs
Simmons, Ester
Simmons, Calla
Thompson, Mrs
Simmons, Mr Tine
Duncan, Jenrette
Duppney, Mrs Lee, Mrs M
Duppney, Mrs Lee, Lizzie
Martha
Edgersin, AdeMarshail, Marline
Tax
Todd, Sarah G
Todd, Sar iine Edward, Miss E Man, Eliza J

Edward, Miss E Man, Eliza J R Mackey, Miss Wallace, Josephine E Edard, Mary Emmerly, Mary Elizabeth Mitchell, Borin-Wederhorn, Anda

than to let the revelations continue.

The fear among Democrats is that the ex-

MEN'S LIST.

Aiken, Pompey talexander, L. Aiken, Pompey talexander, L. Anderson, D. Asher, Wm M. Ancrum, D. Asher, Wm M. Ancrum, D. Asher, Wm M. Asher, Wm M. Barbert, Luigi Bancroft, J.E. Becker, T. W. Gordon, J. B. Beckman, F. Beckman, F. Beckman, Ed. Ward Ward Bendek, Rev J. W. Bradek, J. Don. Brower, William Boose. Capt. Taos

Bossett, Charlie Boose. Capt. Hart, Joshna L. Boose. Capt. Hart, Joshna L. Boose. Capt. Taos

Bossett, Charlie Boose. Capt. Hart, Joshna L. Brunger, W. Bradley, J. O. Brown, Joseph Brown, Joseph Brown, Joseph Brown, Joseph Brown, Joseph Brown, Ashton Brown, Jeder. Son Burrs, Charlie Burns, G. Burtsett, Ralph H. Brown, Joseph B

Onhore, John Donaghue, Jind Jind Donaghue, Jind Don

Ford, William W Olden. E D Olve II, Henry F Freitas, H S Gaynon, Michael B Patterson, G W D

rence W Wolbern, Yo-hann

Zimmer, Louis

raskin. A M

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. Gelmbold's Buchn.

MANHOOD

IN THE

YOUNG & RISING GENER**ation**

The vegetative powers of life are strong. few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-insre eye, and emaciated form, show their baneful or that one depression is evident to the esser of, and perhaps de youth is removed from school and sent into the squarry. This is an account to the squarry. and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing somes of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwardly upon themselves.

If the patient be a female the approach of th nenses is looked for with anxiety as the arm symptom in which nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and ronderful period in which body and mind under go so fascinating a change from child to woman is looked for in vain. The parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting fer

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR EARLY INDISCRETION,

attended with the following symptoms: INDIS-POSITION TO EXERTION, LOSS OF POWER, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIFFICULTY OF BREATH-ING, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Langor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyslepptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenances and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility. Bostlessness, with Horror of Society.

Nothing is more desirable to such patients than olitude, and nothing they more dread, for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation; but a hurried transition from one question to another.

THESE SYMPTOMS. IF ALLOWED TO GO ON WHICH THIS MEDICINE INVARIABLY RE-MOVES-SOON FOLLOW LOSS OF POWER, FATUITY AND EPILEPTIC FITS. IN ONE OF

WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

the BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time eft them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age. Who can say that their excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by Consamption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most is actually sodden and quite destitute; neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of

"With woful measures wan despair

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of

HELMBOLD'S **EXTRACT BUCHU**

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no offange in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all injurious properties, superseding Copaiba and all other nauseous Comp

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of bene to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it. Reware of counterfelts and those chean decos tions called Buchn, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingu-dients, and offered for sale at "less price" and larger bottles," &c. They are unreliable and frequently injurious.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no Other.

PRICE \$1 25 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptems in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

Established upward of tweaty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

AND No. 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Draggist: Everywhere.